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### The Republican Ticket.

The Twelfth Republican National Conven tion has been all harmony, enthusiasm, unanimity. McKINLEY is not the first Pres ident of this age to be renominated practically by acclamation, but during his four years in the White House there has arisen no anti-Administration party; nothing o that kind has been seriously attempted or, so far as the politically initiated confess, has it been considered. At Philadelphia there was no hostile faction marching sullenly with the friendly delegates because opposition was hopeless, and in this happy respect President McKinley has not had

The renomination is fully earned. During a strain of war and political evolution the like of which the country experienced but once before, McKinley as the national Executive has at no moment stood with the doubters or the pessimists. He has shirked no duty of the moment because it was forbidding or novel. He has never once sought refuge in the ever open shelter of anti-expansion argument that for many of the Administration's determining acts in the progress of expansion there were no precedents. He has gone ahead on the path of our manifest destiny without flourish, with a cautious tongue, but with an unfaltering foot, until to-day the United States are greater in truth and in the estimation of the world than ever before, and the Republican party is not only hopeful, but wholly convinced of the wisdom and patriotism of the canvass about to be made in McKINLEY'S name.

The first man to be nominated for Vice-President, though, by a like outpouring of party sentiment is THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Even if the second McKinley term should close ROOSEVELT'S career in politics, the would have had reward enough for public service through a lifetime. No man ever received so stunning a tribute of popular approval as Roosevelt received in the persistent and at last triumphant demand that he should be the candidate for Vice-President. The bosses who scare polit-Ical kindergartens with visions of their absolute and awful domination in public affairs were chips on the stream of the irresistible sentiment for Roosevelt, insatiable until it got him.

ROOSEVELT brings to the ticket the fresh air of youth and youth's convictions, all sound, healthy and patriotic, he being strong for the policy already mapped out by the Administration, yet of an individuality that of itself awakes respect and commands its own support.

Never was there a ticket so free from allegiance or obligation to any faction, denoting better the dominant partisanship and the universal gentus of the country.

McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT must win in the struggle to elect the ticket, on the part of Republicans and outsiders who approve the foremost Republican principles, should be carried on with earnestness and energy that would fit a cause of desperation.

# The Anti-Trust Resolution.

The anti-Trust resolution in the Philadelphia platform is fair enough, as such resolutions go, and as definite as it is safe for a party to be that is responsible for legislation. Hysterics and tempestuous words are easy, and the Democrats will not spare them. The Republicans do not kick mulisbly at the fact that combinations of capital are a part of modern business. They recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions," but they "condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in Industry and commerce."

As a matter of fact, the sight of a Trust making a pile of money is an admirable incentive to competition. An absolute monopoly is a rare bird. A hoggish combination is sure to go to the wall. The Trust business has been as much overdone as legislation about it and in attempted restraint of it. The idea has been run into the ground. A brood of promoters and puffers of Trusts has arisen. Many topheavy and sagging combinations have been made. Plenty of men have been skinned and ruined by them and plenty more will be. A Trust is no sacred form of doing business, warranted against accidents and bankruptcy. If it is sound and well managed and able to keep its field, it will live. If it is mostly wind and water it will burst like other bubbles.

There is something to be said for the view which is held by some shrewd students of commercial affairs that legislation to protect innocent investors in bubble Trusts is much more needed than legislation to protect the public from the supposed ravages of the Octopus. A harmless monster enough, a Fafner of the opera. It is not the public that is crying out, but the gentlemen in the resolution-making and oratoryproducing lines. Still, nobody will lift a finger or a voice in behalf of oppressive monopolies, if such there are. All parties oppose them. There is a tornado of resolutions raging against them; and this ment in the Philippines. The commanding Republican resolution, untainted by Bryanesque rhetoric and rant, may be commended to the conservative. Resolutions and laws will beat in vain against the impregnable necessities and demands of trade: but at least the resolution makers and the lawmakers can be or should be sane,

This Republican resolution is sane. It is worth noting that so far back as 1888 the Republicans declared in their national platform their "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in Trusts conditions of trade." They recommended Congress and the State Legislatures to pass such laws "as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people undue charges on their supplies or by products to market." The Democrats of that year had the Robber Barons on the

"By unnecessary taxation Trusts and combina tions are permitted and fostered, which while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens, by depriving them of the benefits of natura This simple theory, which holds that

Trusts are a part of the protective tariff, the fount and origin of all evil, is still held by some Democratic philosophers, who want t put into the Kansas City platform.

### Hanna.

Everybody knew before yesterday that the Hon, MARCUS ALONZO HANNA is a smith who understands well how to strike when the fron is hot.

Now everybody knows that he is equally sapient in the art of plunging the hot iron into the water pail at precisely the right instant.

It has happened to Mr. HANNA to be the most conspicuous figure in the management of two successive National Conventions of the Republican party, representing and wielding each time the tremendous power of scientific preliminary organization and of a deliberately conceived and perfectly wrought programme.

Twice it has happened to Mr. HANNA to encounter unexpectedly in the convention itself the force of an idea which he had not previously reckoned among the elements of the situation. On both occasions his behavior has been masterly

It was so at St. Louis. His whole plan of campaign, subordinating the question of honest money to that of the tariff and depending on the one issue with which the name of McKinley had been identified, was swept aside by the action of the convention, at the instance of New York, in putting the dreaded word gold into the platform and at the front of the battle. Then Mr. HANNA showed the calibre of his political genius and the quality of his Republicanism. He manfully accepted the situation and made it his own. Without a sign of resentment or the obstinacy of opinion, he relinquished his preconceived ideas of campaign policy, took up the new and broader issue, and with it won victory for his candidate and his party.

It has been so again at Philadelphia, where Mr. HANNA for the second time has found his plans directly in conflict with a sentiment the strength and persistency of which he could not possibly have foreseen. Curiously enough, New York was a second time concerned, but that is only a coincidence. Once more the country has had convincing proof of Senator Hanna's fitness to command the battalions. At the right instant, cheerfully and without hesitation, he yielded his prearrangements and bowed to an authority greater than that of any individual in the organization. The iron which he had energetically hammered hot went into the sizzling water, and HANNA, gracefully appointed arbiter by general consent, named THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This, we say again, is proof conclusive of Senator Hanna's true political genius. We congratulate him on having selected, in his capacity as arbiter, a name so inspiring as that of ROOSEVELT with which to complete the ticket of 1900. We congratulate Governor Roosevert on having in the coming campaign the hearty, sincere, unqualified patriotic and consummately scientific support and services of the foremost organizer of national victory.

# "First in China."

The most interesting experience yet offered to American soldiers lies before the officers and men of the Ninth United States Infantry. This regiment has been ordered to China to protect American interests, religious and profane, in the capital of the Celestial Empire. A regiment that within two years serves in Cuba, the United States, the Philippine Islands and China, certainly will hold the record for variety of service. That is what the Ninth United States Infantry will have done.

Organized first forty-five years ago by Act of Congress of March 8, 1855, the Ninth Infantry spent the first years of its existence in the Northwest, keeping an eye on the Indians, and persuading them to be good when occasion required. It fought at two battles famous in local history, the battle of White River, Washington Territory, on March 1, 1858, and that of Spokan (it was spelled so in those days) on May 17, 1858. Then it came East to take part in the Civil War. It served at Corinth in April and May, 1862; at Murfreesborough in December of the same year: at Chickamauga in September. and at Missionary Ridge in November, 1863; at Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta in 1864; in 1866 it was back in the Northwest again and fought the Indians at Peno Creek, Dakota Territory, first on July 17, and then on Dec. 21 of that year; and on Aug. 2, 1867, it had a battle with the "nation's wards" at Pinery, in Dakota.

The Ninth took part in the Sioux War of 1876, fighting at the Tongue River on June 9, at the Rosebud on the 17th; on Sept. 9 it fought at the Slim Buttes in Dakota; it took part in the Powder River expedition, which lasted from October, 1876, until June, 1877. In the Santiago campaign it was part of WYCKOFF'S (Third) Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill. After the surrender of Santiago, the Ninth was chosen by Gen. SHAFTER as the regiment to enter and occupy the city.

Soon after the occupation of Santiago the Ninth was sent back to the United States, whence in March, 1899, it was sent by way of San Francisco to the Philippines. where it landed on April 22 and 26. In the Philippines it has been busy ever since it got rid of its sea legs. It served at Caloocan and at San Pedro Macati, and was in Law-TON'S expedition to Arayat last autumn.

The Ninth is in good shape for service in China. Although, like the other regiments, it is under-officered, having forty-four officers instead of forty-seven, only five of its officers are absent or on detached service. One of the five is Major of a Volunteer regiofficer of the Ninth is Col. EMERSON H LISCUM, who has been with the regiment only since it landed in Manila, having been promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Col. Liscum is an old Indian fighter, and during the Santiago campaign served as commander of the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, after two commanding officers had been disabled. This brigade had its first commander, Col. WYCKOFF, killed shortly after noon of July 1, at San Juan or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the Hill; five minutes later his successor, Lleut .-Col. WORTH, was wounded; the command devolved on Lieut.-Col. LISCUM, who was wounded five minutes later, and finally Lieut.-Col. Ewers assumed command. Col. Liscum was promoted Brigadier-Gene-

unjust rates for the transportation of their | ral of Volunteers for his services, and was mustered out on Dec. 31, 1898.

We doubt that any regiment in any other army has ever seen service in so many countries in so short a time as the Ninth Infantry will have seen. "Primus in Indis is the motto borne by the First Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Thirty-ninth Foot, of the British Army, because it was the first British regiment to serve in Hindustan. Our Ninth Infantry can well hereafter bear the metto "First in China."

### Jews in Schools and Colleges.

Of the 640 girls who passed successfully the examinations for admission to the Normal College this month the great majority are Jews. More than five-sixths of the whole number came from the public schools, of which for many years past the best scholars have been of that race chiefly.

The names of these girls indicate the great variety of nationalities now making up the population of New York. Polish Jewish names are numerous and all the different countries from which of late years has come so large a Jewish immigration are represented in the list. Next come Irish names, but relatively their number is not great, and of the purely English there are comparatively few. Scandinavian names are noticeable. Considering the large Italian population now here the small number of girls representing that race would be surprising if it were not that the great mass of these Italians are still newcomers. Eventually, doubtless, we shall see such names frequent among the more proficient scholars of the public schools. Already they are beginning to appear in the lists of the more adroit politicians of the town, and as time goes or we shall have to count more and more with the subtle Italian intellect in our politics.

It is the Jews, however, who are improv ing the advantages of the public school most industriously and most effectively, and from them the boys and girls pass' to the free colleges beyond, where they are always in powerful force.

Of about eight hundred graduates from the public schools admitted to the free city college for boys, the vast majority also are of the Jewish race, the proportionate number of other races being even smaller than among the girls admitted to the Normal College. English names are even rarer than among the girls, but relatively there are more Italian, though, perhaps, fewer Irish names. Take, as an example of many, the successful pupils of the school sending the greatest number, Grammar School No. 22, situated at Stanton and Sheriff streets:

H. MARTINICK. B. BERNSTEIN L. MOSKOWITZ, H. BERKOWITZ, E. POLLACHER, PRESENDER, J. ROSENWASSER . ROSENBAUM, H. DOMINTTE. M. ROSENBERG. L SELIGMAN, E. GOLDSTRIN. H. SCHNEIDER L STRAUSS. V. GRABKOWITZ. I. STOLOFF. S. SCADEN, JACOB GROSS J. SHAPERO S. UNGER, A. GOSSRTT. B. VITALE. J. WALDMAN S. WOLFMAN, I. WEISBAN, . LIPKOWITZ. J. WEIL

BIRBER,

W. CILER.

CARP.

J. GROSS,

KLEIN,

J. KRAUSE,

N. KOPP.

Thus it happens that the supply of teachers and for the professions is coming so largely from the Jewish race. Jews are also now a notable part of the students of our great universities.

# The Candidate for Govern

One rule is worth commending to the Republicans of the Empire State when choosing a candidate for Governor, vice Roose VELT. taken to run with McKINLEY.

The Republican organization owes it to the party at large not to choose a man who would present a violent contrast with the Republican national ticket in the matter of identification with or foregone, unquestionng submission to the organization. Such a candidate would lead to a conflict of interests in the campaign that wouldn't swell

the Republican majority. The candidate, while capable of exciting the enthusiasm of the party, must be of a stamp to command the respect of all. He will make the general crowd of followers

happier. There should be a plenty of such men in New York.

The Chicago optimists lay the credit of the cool June on the Drainage Canal and the reformed Chicago River. They like to imagine that the summer in Cook county has settled down for good and that there will be no more sprees of the mercury and no more flaming days and nights now that the Chicago bas ceased to be a rapid burner. It is best to wait pefore accepting these meteorological marvels. The Chicago is a genius not easily quelled. If it should yet send up red-hot stones or Jeffersonian five-cent cigars, nobody would be much surprised.

Why do the Florida Democrats damn the Silver Solomon with faint praise? The best the Florida Times-Union can find to say of him is that "the name of BRYAN will be next to that of Washington in the affections of the masse of mankind." A Mr. WILLIAMS, no relation of the immortal WILLIAMS of Dedham, told the Florida Democratic convention that the Colonel's ability was "the pyramid of greatness" and described the great pyramid thus:

"That man who, at the command of the people has stood for a whole quadrennium in the mouth of the guns of the enemy, bastitug with righteou englety and with the dignity of a CHESTERFIELD for the cause of the people, stands before the gaze o the civilized world to-day as pure as redeemed human ity, as clean as a snowflake, and without the smell of powder upon him."

There is no smell of powder about the Colonel out his platform is somewhat musty.

The Ron. Lon Stephens, the Mouse Governor of Missouri, has decided after nearly seven weeks of meditation that the dynamite pranks of his friends, the St. Louis rioters, must be stopped. He will stop them, we suppose, by reading a long-winded type-written statement, celebrating himself and his wise and brave course in regard to the strike. This wretched little creature is one of the Missouri delegatesat-large to the Democratic National Conven tion, a fact which shows sufficiently what the Democratic party of Missouri has sunk to be.

The Hon. W. DENNIS OLDHAM, the Nebraska statesman to whom has been assigned the honor of speaking the chief nomination speech for Col. BRYAN at the Kansas City Convention, makes a magnanimous and high old Roman offer. He will delegate the honor to the Hon. DAVID BEN-NETT HILL and to no man else. Here is a chance for the Sage of Wolfert's Roost to show his altruism. Also a chance for a glorious show; Mr. Hill in silver chains, celebrating the Peerless. But Mr. OLDHAM wastes his breath, for Mr. Hill will not care to waste any in climbing these beights of self-sacrifice. Yet what convulsive sobbings of a hundred Missouri brass bands, what screams of triumph, what multitudes of strong, medium and weak men weeping there would be. We hear the tears. But it

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The reports received from THE SUN corre condent with Lord Roberts, and from other sources, of the fighting east of Pretoria on the 11th, 12th and 13th, concur in describing the Boer attack and defence as marked by great vigor and pertinacity. Gen. Botha's skill handling his small force in the face of superior numbers has also greatly enhanced his reputation as a commander; and his successfu retreat and evasion of the British plan for the capture of his entire force is described by the correspondent of a London paper as a great disappointment. It is evident, however, that whatever fighting there may be now will be under new conditions. The British will no longer have the veldt country, so favorable to their cavalry, in which to operate, but will have to carry on the fighting in a broken and mountainous region where the advantages will be increasingly on the side of the defence.

There has, apparently, been no fighting of any consequence by Lord Roberts's army since the 13th, though there are unconfirmed rumors of an action at Machadodorp; nor is there any certainty as to the whereabouts of Gen. Botha and his force. From the fact that the commandos under his immediate orders are said to be composed mainly of Cape Colonists and foreigners, it would seem that the bulk of the Transvaalers are in some other and unknown directions. One commando is known to be a or in the neighborhood of Koomatipoort watching the railway at the frontier, and a smail force is somewhere north of Pretoria, while a relatively inconsiderable body is acting as a rear guard on the Ermelo road in the direc tion of Gen. Buller's corps. Gen. Buller himself has moved his headquarters some twelve miles from near Volksrust to a short distance west of Sand Spruit on the railway toward Johannesburg. The damage to the Malalane railway bridge is now said to have been incom siderable, and according to the last report trains should be again running without interruption. The Boer headquarters appear to be now definitely fixed at Lydenburg, as the ammunition factory has been moved to that place.

In the Free State, Gen. Rundle is reported to have withdrawn to Hammonia, about fifteen miles west of Ficksburg, in which region the Free Staters who have been reenforced by commandos that were at Laings Nek, are show

ing increased activity. A regular system of boycotting by the Dutch Afrikanders of English traders and English goods is said to be spreading all over Cape Colony. Concurrently with this method of displaying their anti-British sentiment by the colonial Dutch, it is to be noted that the German steamship companies engaged in the African trade are making arrangements to increase the number of their ships and extend their itinerary to all the Cape Colony ports.

#### MUCH MONEY IN GREAT SOLDIERING Immense Cash Rewards to England's Success ful Generals.

From London Tit-Bits. While the army is singularly lacking in the rich prizes which the church and the law hold out as baits to their zealous and capable followers, it has brought to some of its most skilful Generals a crop of dignities, wealth and glory for which no other profession has any parallel.

In actual money the Duke of Wellington's brilliant Generalship yielded considerably over £1,000,000 sterling for himself and his descend ants, in addition to dignities and princely pres ents almost beyond number.

After the great vicory of Assaye, in which he crushed the Mahratta power, gifts poured on him in lavish profusion, including a sword of honor valued at 1,000 guineas, the gift of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and a 2,000-guinea service of plate, the tribute of his army. After the greater battle of Talavera he received a peerage and a pension of £2,000 a year for two generations.

Salamanca brought him the thanks of Parliament, a marquisate and a sum of £100,000; and a little later the Commons voted him a further sum of £500,000 to maintain his dignity as a peer. The crowning victory of Waterloo was rewarded by an additional grant of £200,000; and among countless other rewards were £60,-000 in prize money, a silver plateau. worth 10,from the King of Portugal, a statuin Hyde Park which cost another £10,000, and a nagnificent sword from the city of London. In addition to these substantial rewards Wellington won within the short space of five years viscounty, an earldom, a marquisate and dukedom, in addition to seven foreign titles including one of Prince.

The great Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim and Ramillies, reaped a rich harvest from his soldiering. Of dignities he won with his sword a barony, earldom, marquisate and dukedom, in addition to two titles of Prince, all within the space of seventeen years. A pension of £4,000 a year was conferred on him and his descendants, the Manor of Woodstock was predescendants, the Manor of Woodstock was pre-sented to him by Parliament, and the Palace of Blenheim was built for him by the Queen's di-rection at a cost of nearly £250,000. As the Duke's pension was continued to his descendant for 177 years, his skill and valor, like that of the Duke of Wellington, yielded more than a million pounds strling.

for 177 years, his skill and valor, like that of the Duke of Wellington, yielded more than a million pounds sterling.

But these two Generals, the military geniuses of this and the last century, stand absolutely alone in the wealth of money their swords won for them. To find a rival we must look to the navy and Lord Nelson, who, in addition to large parliamentary grants, won for his descendants a perpetual pension of £5,000 a year.

Viscount Gough, the victor of the Sikhs, thrice received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, was made Baron and Viscount, Knight of St. Patrick, G. C. S. I., and Privy Councillor, and received, in addition to these honors, a pension of £2,000 a year from the Government and a similar pension from the East India Company. Few soldiers, however, of any country or century, have reaped a richer crop of rewards than our present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, or have crowded so many honors into a smaller compass of time. In 1870 he was a plain Colonel of infantry, with a distinguished record, it is true, but with little to show for it beyond a fairly rapid promotion in army rank.

Within eight years he had become a General, a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and a K. C. B., he had been thanked by Parliament for his "courage, energy and perseverance" in the conduct of the Ashanti war, and ment for his "courage, energy and persever-ance" in the conduct of the Ashanti war, and had received a grant of £25,000 and a sword of

ance" in the conduct of the Asnanu war, and had received a grant of £25,000 and a sword of honor.

Since then he has twice received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, was created a Viscount in 1985 and has since blossomed into a Knight of St. Patrick, a Privy Councilior, a G. C. B. and Commander-in-Chief, in addition to receiving several honorary degrees from our leading universities.

Even this astonishing record of distinctions has been rivalled, if not eclipsed, by Lord Roberts. The hero of Candahar has been mentioned twenty-three times in despatches, and has twice been thanked by both houses of Parliament, and on many occasions by the Government of India. He has wen the grand cross of three orders of knighthood, the Bath, the Star of India and the Indian Empire; is a Privy Councillor and a Knight of St. Patrick and a Baron; has received doctors degrees from the four leading universities in the United Kingdom, and the freedom of a dozen cities and royal boroughs.

It is quite possible that Lord Kitchener may yet rival even such marvellous records as these, for a man who at is has wong peering a G. C.

yet rival even such marveilous records as these for a man who at 48 has won a peerage, a G. C B., K. C. M. G., the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £30,000, may redsonably be expected to reap a very rich crop of laurels.

### POPULATION OF PORTO RICO. The Census Shows 953,243 Inhabitants, or 204 to the Square Mile.

WASHINGTON, June 21. - Gen. f. inger, Director of the Consus of Porto Rico, have just issued a bulletin showing that the population of the island on Oct. 16, 1899, was 953.248. The census of Dec. 31, 1887, showed a population of 798,565, and of Dec. 31, 1897, a population of 890,439. The

and of Dec. 31, 1897, a population of \$30,439. The figures show that the average increase of population in the interior has been more rapid than on the coast. The population of the island to the square mile is 264.

The people of Porto Rico are, in the main, a rural community. There are no large cities in the island, the two largest being San Juan, which, regarding the entire municipal district as a city, had a population of \$2,048, and Ponce, which, with its port, constituted practically one city, with a population of 27,952. The next city of magnitude is Mayasurez, on the west coast, with a population of 15,187. The only other city exceeding 8,000 inhabitants is Arecibo, with a population of \$8,000. The total urban population of the island contained in oitse exceeding 8,000 inhabitants each is 83,195, or only 8.7 per cent. of the population of the island.

the island. There are in Porto Rico fifty-seven cities, each having a population of 1000 or more. The total urban population of the i-land, under this definition, numbers 203,792,707 21.4 per cent, of the total number of inhabitants of the island. HOW THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE IS STRENGTHENED.

specially Organized for a Winning Fight in The chief burden and responsibility of the

Presidential campaign of 1896 for McKinley and Hobart devolved upon an Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee com posed of the members following: M. A. Hanna of Ohio, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, Charles C Dawes of Illinois, Winfield T. Durbin of Indiana, Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Kansas, M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, J. H. Manley of Maine, Powel Clayton of Arkansas, N. B. Scott of West Virginia and Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, the reasurer of the Eastern sub-committee. The campaign of 1896 was conducted from two headquarters, one at New York and one at Chicago, and the members of the Executive Committee were successful in carrying their respective States, with the two exceptions of Kansas which went for Bryan, and Arkaneas, which regarded as irretrievably Democratic, and in which the Republicans made no serious effort to reduce the Bryan lead to the exclusion of more important efforts elsewhere. Since last national campaign Mr. Scott has been chosen as United States Senator from West Virginia. Mr. Durbin is now the Republican can didate for Governor of Indiana, and Mr. Leland, the Kansas member of the Republican National Committee, has been superseded by David Mulvane, selected by the Kansas dele gates in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The National Committeemen who represented

the following States in the notable Presiden-

tial campaign of 1896 have been reelected fo

service in 1900: New York, Pennsylvania,

Maine, Tennessee, West Virginia, Arkansas,

Kentucky, Missouri, Wyoming and Rhode Island. In a number of other States changes in the representation have been made to the manifest advantage of the Republicans for a vigorous and successful conduct the national campaign of this year. Maryland the extraordinary Senator, G. L. Wellington, to whose vagaries in considerable measure was due the success of the Democratic candidate for Governor, J W. Smith, and the defeat for reelection of Gov. Lowndes, is superseded by Louis E. McComas. United States Senator from Maryland, an excellent political organizer and the Secretary of the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1892. J. F. Saunders, the representative of Colorado on the Republican National Committee in the contest of 1896, has been superseded by Senator E. O. Wolcott, the temporary chairman of the Republican National onvention at Philadelphia, whose speech outlining the chief issues of this year's canvass has gained widespread attention. Senator Wolcott's term expires on March 6, 1901, coincidently with the inauguration of the President to be elected in November. The Republicans of Colorado have been regaining much of their former strength. In 1898 the McKinley vote in the State was 26,000. Two years ago the Republican vote for Governor was 51,000 and a vigorous effort is to be made under Senator Wolcott's leadership to secure the electoral vote of Colorado for McKinley, and to bring about his own renomination by the next Denver Legislature. C. L. Kurtz, the former Obio Representative, under whose management Republican success in 1896 was for a considerable time in serious doubt, and who was the active leader of the Republican malcon-

tents in the Columbus Legislature in 1898, is superseded by George B. Cox of Cincinnati. under whose leadership the Republicans of that city won at the spring election one of the most notable victories ever gained by them. There is a new Committeeman from California, one of the uncertain States in 1896, James D. Barnes, in place of J. D. Spreckels; and in Indiana, always important and generally doubtful in a Presidential election, Harry C. New, one of the best-known Republican campaign managers of the middle West, has been chosen by the Republican delegates of that State. The death of Garret A. Hobart, whose important part in the successful campaign of 1896 it would be difficult to overrate, left a vacancy from New Jersey which has been filled by the choice of Franklin Murphy of Newark, chairman of the Republican State Committee and easily one of the best Republican campaign managers in that State of good political generals. There is a new representative of the State of Washington, which Bryan carried by 12,000 majority in 1896, George H. Baker, in place of P. C. Sullivan. There are new Committeemen from Minnesota and Northand South Dakota, but no change is made in Wisconsin, the steadfastness of which to the Republican cause was shown in the State election of 1898 by a Republican majority of \$8,000, or more than 10

per cent. of the vote of the State. The Republican National Committee when completed will be the most effective working organization which that party has had in a Presiiential election in the United States for many rears. In the contest of four years ago delegate from some of the States were not in complete accord with the party declarations and favored he adoption of what was known as the "minority financial plank." They brought to the support of their views 110 delegates as igainst 812 for the platform which adopted and upon which the victory of four years ago was won in support of the preservation of public faith and national credit. Of these 110 delegates, who were for some compromise with "bimetallism" fourteen were from Territories of no political account in the canvass. Under the leadership account in the canvass. Under the leadership of Teller and Dubois twenty-one of them withdrew from the convention and the remaining seventy-five were either lukewarm in support of the party's declarations—in North Carolina the Republicans united with the Populists in many of the Congress districts—or without influence at home to bring all their supporters into the McKinley column.

This year these conditions are not duplicated and the Republicans have a most effective National Committee for a successful campaign.

## THE BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL. \$18,000 Raised to Buy the House in Which She Sewed the First American Flag.

In the eighteen months since December, 1898, when it was organized, the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association has raised by popular subscription \$18,000 for the has raised by popular subscription \$18,000 for the fund to be used for the purchase of the house in which the first American flag was made. The association has secured the right to erect a suitable monument over the grave of Betsy Ross, in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphis, from her descendants who hold the deed to the family lot. It Headquarters of the association are at 230 Arch street, Philadelphia. No one is permitted to contribute more than 10 cents for a certificate of membership.

# Beadle Novels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your recent ditorial on the Beadle dime novels touched such esponsive chord in the memory of one old New York State boy (myself) that I cut it out for the purpose of

In later editions of THE SUN I have read with the greatest interest the communications of other readers who enjoyed the dear old novels in the "sunny days of youth." Never shall I forget the keen delight experienced in reading "The Mystic Canoe," Rival Scouts," "Kent, the Ranger," &c. when youngster in my home. Casenovia, N. Y. I used to "play Indian" with another boy of my own age, who has been dead many years. We possessed a complete outfit of firearms, spears, toma hawks hunting knives and other deadly weapons We also had secret caves and wigwams to retire to ir case of danger (1).

I recollect my good mother once taking me to task for indulging in such literature. I persuaded her to read one of the Beedle novels and she afterward read nearly all that came into my possession. All of those books were scattered or lost years ago. What a pleasure it would be to read again one of those dear old stories! I wonder if any are still in existence? BOSTON, June 19. FRANK H. BRONSON.

#### Turner-Bund and Socialism From the Philadelphia Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.-The feature of today's session of the convention of the North Amerian Turner-Bund was a speech by A. Vahltetch o Chicago, formerly a Socialist member of the German Reichstag. Mr. Vahlteich appealed to the convention to place itself on record as being in active sympathy ith the principles of Social Democracy. Carl Eber hardt of Boston said he was a Socialist, but thought it was unwise for the Turners to enter politics.

ENGLAND FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. Alfred Austin Upholds His Use of the Word to a Scottish Admirer of His Mafeking Poem. From the London Times. We have received for publication the follow-

ing letters which have passed between the Poet Laureate and the Rev. David Macrae. MAXWELL PARK, GLASGOW, May 23, 1900. To the Poet Laureate: DEAR SIR. I hope you will forgive a Scot ish admirer for calling your attention to an unfortunate and serious blemish in many of your poems, and which again disfigures you song over the relief of Mafeking which I have just been reading. I mean your habit of using

the terms "England" and "English" instea-

of "Britain" and "British" when you are re

ferring not to England alone, but to the

United Kingdom and the Empire. Ifear that as an Englishman you can have little idea of the extent to which, by this misuse of our national names, you irritate people who would otherwise be in enthusiastic sympathy with you. A poet should know well the im portance of national sentiment. But, in this case, it is not a matter of sentiment only. The very first condition of union between England and Scotland was that while England remained England and Scotland remained Scotland the united name should be used when the United Kingdom was referred to. Scotland refused to enter the union till England gave this pledge The same provision stands in the forefront of the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in which treaty the name of England as a name for the United Kingdom is excluded, and the one adjective used to cover the whole is

"British."
I feel sure that you will forgive me for taking the liberty of writing, as I know you do not mean insult to Scotland, although the effect is the same. An appeal to an Englishman's sense of bonor and justice ought never to be in vain, and the right use of our national names can never, even in poetry, present a difficulty to such a master of our language as the Poel Laureate.

DAVID MACRAE.

Swinford Old Manor,
Ashford Old Manor,
Ashford Kent, May 80, 1900.)
Reverend and Dear Sir: Your letter, for which accept my sincere thanks, raises, not for the first time, a question to which, let me assure you. I have more than once given the best consideration of which I am capable, since it is, I am well aware, with many persons of the noblest patriotism north of the Tweed, a burning one. You are right in assuming that Flove and honor Scotland. Who could fail to do so that had a proper appreciation of maniliness of character, indomitable energy, great mental gifts both imaginative and practical and a reverence for literature and literary culture greatly in excess of that which prevails, for the most part, south of the border?
But the sentiments you justly ascribe to me,

of the border?
But the sentiments you justly ascribe to me, and which, I am confident, are shared by all Englishmen, do not serve to solve a practical difficulty, of which, if you will allow me to say so, it seems to me your letter scarcely shows sufficient appreciation. I read most carefully the memorial to which you allude, and much that was written upon it, at the time of its presentation to the Queen. But I failed, as I think most people failed, to find in it the solution that would have been so welcome. To substitute the uniform use of the words "Britain" and "British" for "England" and "English," instead of leaving every one free to employ now one, now the other, according to convenience, for the purposes of thought, feeling and expression, is, I venture to urge, purpose the ble given mental association, the feeling and expression, is, I venture to urge impracticable, since mental association, the norma loquendi, and verbal adequacy ar against it. Even before the expansion of our young and vigorous Colonies, and the closer knitting of their feelings, interests and destinies with those of the mother land, the most significant and commentary retired movement of the with those of the mother land, the most significant and momentous national movement of the last few years, "Britain" and "British," if exclusively employed as comprehensive terms, failed, as they still fail, to include Ireland and to satisfy Irish sentiment—two elements of great distinction and importance in the forces of the realm. But now that Canada, Australia, South Africa, and other if lesser members of it have identified themselves by their splendid valor and spontaneous self-sacrifice with the parent isles, the inherent difficulties of the course you advocate have become more embarrassing than ever. Am I wrong in believing that, to a Canadian, an Australian, or a citizen of that Bouth African Confederation, whose complete and final establishment we are all anxiously awaiting, the word "England," paradoxical as it may seem is more comprehensive than the word "Britain," and is more expressive of the Empire? Is it not the fact that not only all Americans, but even all persons of the purest Scottish descent and of the most perfervid Scottish patriotism, whether in Australia, Canada or South Africa, when meditating a visit to our shores, invariably say, not "We are going to England," whether the port at which they intend to liver pool, Queenstown or Glasgow? You will perhaps say that colloquial inaccuracies are of little moment, and are resented by no one, while wounds inflicted by the printed word, and, most of all, by poetry, through the misuse of language, are keenly felt. I should be the last person to repudiate the deference inferentially shown to literature by this argument, and I freely recognize the responsibility. be the last person to repudiate the deference inferentially shown to literature by this argument, and I freely recognize the responsibility, such as it is, which attaches to the post I have the honor to occupy, for the accurate employment of constitutional terms, and for a scrupulous regard for national sentiment. But, here again, I find unveil confronted with the same difficulty as that I have already indicated. I trust I shall be excused if I illustrate what I mean by a passing allusion to a small volume, the title of which is "Songs of England" Suppose it had been called "Songs of Britain," would not everybody have concluded that the songs related to the pre-Roman, or, at latest, to the pre-Saxon period of our island story; while, on the contrary, I need scarcely say, they are songs of to-day, of England, Scotland, Ireland and the whole Empire? Moreover, if I offend by the frequent use of the words "England" and "English," I offend in very good company—the company of Cowper, Campbell, Southey, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, and, not to add to the list almost indefinitely, the late illustrious occupant of the Laureateship, with whose five times recurring line in his poem on "The Defence of Lucknow,"

And ever upon the topmost roof our Banner of England

And ever upon the topmost roof our Banner of England flew,

I am sure you and all Scottish lovers of poetry are familiar. Nor can they have failed to read and admire Mr. Swinburne's lovely ode entitled "England," and Mr. Ktpling's noble poem on what he calls "The Flag of England." They, too, no doubt, felt themselves face to face with the same difficulty as myself, and employed what they supposed would be regarded, on the whole, as the most comprehensive and embracing word, without a thought of slighting Scottish, Welsh, Irish or other local sentiment.

What, therefore, is one to do? In the brief explanatory note prefixed to the volume I have mentioned was purposely inserted the following sentence: "It only remains to add that by England," for which term no substitute equally comprehensive and convenient has yet been discovered, it is intended to indicate not only Great Britain and Ireland, but Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and every spot of earth where men feel an instantaneous thrill of imperial kinship at the very sound of the name that lends its title to this volume." Unless, therefore, and until, some one more ingenious than myself suggests some one word more comprehensive and suggestive of empire than England, will not my Scottish comparitots be good enough to see no oftence, and to imagine no slight, in a word sanctioned by the usage, the authorities, and the convenience I have cited?

Believe me, Reverend and dear Sir, yours faithfully. And ever upon the topmost roof our Banner of Eng-

### Perfured Herself for Spite-Man Pardoned. From the Richmond Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18 .- A prisoner in th confitentiary, who was sentenced to be hung for assault and afterward his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor Russeil. A woman says that for spite she perjured herself at the trial which convicted

#### Western Demand for a Harvard Overseer -Son uel Hill Its Candidate. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Harvard has graduates in almost every village in ne Northern States and draws its students from every State in the Union and yet the vast territory rest of the Alleghanies has only one representative on the board of thirty overseers of the university. This ex plains why the Associated Harvard Clubs, comprising the Harvard clubs of Chicago, St. Louis, Minnesota, Pittsburg Omaha, Louisville Milwaukee, Indian apolls and the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club are taking such an active interest in the election of over seers on the coming commencement day. They sent out an appeal to the alumnt throughout the West t mark the name of Samuel Hill, '79, of Minneapolis, on the preliminary list of nominces as one ominees on the official ticket to be voted for at Cambridge a week from Wednesday.

Word came from Cambridge yesterday that Mr. Hill stood at the head of the ten chosen by this preliminary postal vote to go on the official ticket. It now remains for the Western graduates to exerelse all their influence to secure votes for Mr. Hill on commencement day in person, and the success or fatture of the movement on behalf of Mr. Hill must d-pend on the votes of the Massachusetts graduates

who are on the spot. Mr. Hill was a member of the Executive Committee of the Sound Money League at the Indianapolis Convention. He is a North Carolinian by birth and was an enti-slavery refugee at the early age of 4 years. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1830, but retired from a successful practice to devote himself to banking and

railway interests in 1888 after his marriage to the

daughter of James J. Hill.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES These Who Understand the

Lauguage. We are reading just now of many Chinese districts, towns and rivers. Many of these geographical names doubtless appear repellant and unpronounceable to all except a few persons who are familiar with them. But if we had albetter acquaintance with these names and knew their meaning they would be found to be full of interest. They are often condensed descriptions of the place or feature to which they are applied. They are far more instinct with life than many geographical names in other countries. Suppose we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. Wa would know at once that the "City Near the Sea" must apply to a seaport. Yun ho means "The River of Transportation," and we naturally infer that the waterway thus designated must be commercially important. Yun ho, in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

However many syllables there may be in Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and Kiang, for example, both mean "river," and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang ho, for example, meanr "Yellow River:" Tsin kiang means "Clear River." Oberve how definite, is the idea expressed in the name of each of the three rivers which converge upon Canton. One of them is the Silkiang, or West River," another the Pe kinng, or "North River;" the third is the Tung kiang, or "East River." The names of these rivers tells the direction from which they come. They help to simplify the study of the geography of that part of China. When they unite they form the Chu klang, or "Pearl River." The Chinese named their largest river in the north the Hoang he because it cuts its bed through rellow soil from which it derives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea colors that part of the ocean yellow, and hence the Chinese call the sea Hoang hal, or Yellow Sea

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newtown, Hartford or Deerfield. Sometimes we unite the words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them but there is no reason for erample, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Pe-Kin. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and Kin means "the capital" or "the king's household," and thus Pekin means the northern capital. Tien means "heavenly" and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means "heavenly place "-a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name

into "Citta Celeste." Many Chinese names we see in the newspapers and do not even attempt to pronounce would give us as much information, if we could translate them, as a long sentence might do. Hankow, for example, is the name of a very important city on the Yang tee king. There are only six letters in the name and yet any Chinese boy would know from the two short words composing it that it is the name of the town standing at the "kow" or mouth of a river named Han. The Han is the greatest tributary of the Yang tse kiang and plays a most important part in the commercial life of that teeming valley; and the city built on the spot where the Han mingles its waters with the Yang tae is Hankow, i. e., the town at the mouth of the Han.

The word Yang means "ocean;" tse means 'son," and the name Yang tee kinng which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river shows that they did not mean to depreciate its importance. Some writers say the early Chinese believed their largest river contributed more water to the making of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so in the name of the river they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. The name is often erroneously translated the Blue River.

Pekin has not always been the capital of the pire, but Nankin, a was long the seat of government; and, as the name Pekin means "northern capital," so the name Nankin means "southern capital." 'White River' is the meaning of Pel ho near whose mouth are the forts just seized by the Powers.

In some books and maps we see the words "fu" or "hien" added to the names of many towns. These words are not a part of the names, and some of the best atlases omit them. for they lengthen the name and make it more formidable to the foreigner. Fu means the capital of one of the departments into which province is divided: in other words it is the residence of the official at the head of the department. Hien signifies one of the districts into which a department is divided, and when attached to a place name means that the Meial in charge of the district resides there. It is better to omit these merely political designations. When we have more intimate dealings with China and better knowledge of the people and their country, we shall have uniformity in the spelling of China's place names, and know what these names mean; and we shall see clearly that these names show considerable imaginative and descriptive facility, and that they are really helpful in the study of Chinese geog raphy.

### THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK. A Defence of Emory's Division of the Nine teenth Corps.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. W.

R. Crumpton is inexcusable, utterly unjustifiable in his stur upon Emory's division of the Nineteenth Corps at the battle of Cedar Creek. He falls into the error of talking about what he and his comrade cavalrymen did, slighting the nfantry, and of course intimating, "We did it." There happened to be sent to our small regiment of the Nineteenth Corps a week or two before this battle two companies of what we veterans sneeringly styled \$1,000-men-and to our astonishment-with green officers. Our regiment stood between the fire from the front and flank on the west side of the Middletown pike while the Nineteenth Corps division fought in front and the Sixth Corps was forming behind. These green companies (from Washington county) of the 175th New York Volunteers, who were nearest to the flanked pike (Company D, Capt. Washburne, and Company E. Lieut, Sexton) stood like statues under the varying fire, though a number of them were shot down. I mention this to suggest that even uns asoned American troops can be heroes if with men they have confidence in and that loose assertions as to non-veterans are not

soldierty. In view of this sneer, may I not ask pertinently where was that cavalry for which we, the surprised infantry, looked for several hours that morning and why did not those in command get them on the scene of the surprise sooner? This will bear on what some Cedar Creek veterans at the time suspected—that our cavalry Generals, Averill, Devens, Custer and others, were not too eager to take orders from infantry Generals they considered not above them in fame, valor or rank, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, and besides they were at least "three miles" from the theatre of the disaster.

NEW YORK, June 20

Who Lost This Carrier Pigeon? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have in

my possession a pair of wings with the name H. V. Bags stamped on and also aring with the name it. 39,656 on it, which I took from a carrier pigeon which became exhausted and was put in a barn over night, but unfortunately a rat got at it and killed it. I would like to find the owner.

NEW HAVEN June 20.

# Not a Good Man.

From the Glasgow (Ky.) Times. A Kentucky preacher shot his neighbor over a lettuce bed. A preacher who would shoot his neighbor over a letture bid this late in the season meet esstainly not be a very good man.